

Mrs. Bradley in Tears As She Tells Story

(Continued from Second Page.)

Feathers, Frills, and Finery Banked in Room in Police Station.

With every desk, table, chair, and other available place covered with costly furs, handsome gowns, and other expensive articles of wearing apparel, the back room at Police Headquarters this morning resembled the shop of a fashionable modiste a few days before Easter.

Gowns of every description were piled high in the air, and a stranger would have believed he was in the receiving room of a big department store. The articles all belonged to Washington merchants, and represented a part of the large quantity of goods obtained on credit by Mrs. Ruth McCracken and her family, who for a time occupied the handsome residence at 1225 Connecticut avenue.

Found in Philadelphia.

The clothing was received at Police Headquarters this morning in two unusually large trunks, two smaller trunks, a large valise, and a hatbox. The baggage was found in Philadelphia, after the McCrackens family had been arrested in Baltimore. Representatives of a dozen business houses, smart tailoring establishments, and millinery shops, called at headquarters, and spent the morning identifying the articles. While Detectives Hartigan and Evans carefully lifted the goods from the trunks and took an inventory of the articles, the representatives of the different stores selected their property. The detectives say they have recovered fully \$3,000 worth of wearing apparel.

Mrs. Ruth McCracken, her daughters, Ruth and Jane, and her son, William John McCracken, who were arrested in Baltimore last Sunday on warrants sworn out by Washington storekeepers, were given a hearing before Commissioner Rogers yesterday, and held for the action of the authorities of the District of Columbia.

They will probably be brought to Washington tomorrow.

Asked What Charge Was.

Mrs. McCracken's son wanted to know what was the charge against him, and was told that it was obtaining a suit of clothes valued at \$60 from J. M. Stein & Co., on October 29 last.

"The clothes were bought on credit," McCracken exclaimed, and he then said he is a British subject, and he wanted to know if he could not send some to prevent his being taken back to Washington.

The commissioner explained that to do so it would be necessary to change the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mrs. McCracken and her daughters are charged with obtaining a fur neck-piece valued at \$36 and a fur coat valued at \$50.

Young McCracken talked about obtaining a solicitor, and after being taken back to the marshal's office he telephoned for William Pinkney White, jr., grandson of Senator White. After talking with the McCrackens, Mr. White declined to take the case.

The McCrackens were taken to jail in the afternoon.

May Be Alcorno.

The police here believe Mrs. McCracken's alleged daughters are the Misses Jane and Ruth Alcorno, of 87 Union street, Torquay, Ireland. This belief is based on the fact that letters, communion books, and information regarding them came to light this morning and convinced the police that the women were traveling under an assumed name.

Information was given the police that on April 3 the two women changed passage from the Nordline to the steamer Friesland. A postal card was found in James Fitzgerald's effects. It was from a person signing the name "Ruth," and asked that "Jane and I" be met by Fitzgerald in New York.

NEW INSURANCE PLAN TRIED IN PHILIPPINES

The Philippine government has gone into the insurance business.

An act has been put into effect by the commission, appropriating \$125,000 as the basis of a fund with which to insure public buildings and government property in the islands. In addition, provision is made for an annual appropriation of \$25,000 until the fund shall have reached \$250,000.

Municipalities and provinces may use this fund in loans for not more than two years for public works and improvements, and are to repay the government in installments over six months, that the fund may not be too greatly reduced.

Investments will be made under the supervision of the governor general, who may avail himself of the machinery used by the investment board of the postal savings bank.

CLEANER SOUTH AMERICA. PLAN OF OUR UNCLE SAM

Uncle Sam wants South America to "clean up."

Several propositions for safeguarding United States ports from disease are being considered for presentation by the American delegation to the International Sanitary Conference of the American Republics to be held in Mexico City next month. The recent yellow fever in Cuba, bubonic plague at San Francisco, and the presence now of these two and other diseases on the Western coast of South America calls for more stringent quarantine and other precautions.

WESTON CONTINUES TRIP; IS AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

ELYRIA, Ohio, Nov. 19.—Edward Payson Weston, champion pedestrian, today continued his trip across Ohio, with Chicago as his ultimate goal. He reached this city at 1 s. m., and left at 8:30. He expects to reach Toledo tomorrow. Weston, while away from his regular record and schedule, is having trouble with his feet and stomach, but says he will beat his schedule time to Chicago, and be back in New York for Thanksgiving dinner.

Weston said the roads are worse than they were forty years ago.

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(Continued from Second Page.)

and had my meals in a restaurant. We had a room there.

Q. How long were you there?

A. I cannot just say. The Senator came there the last of May or the first of June.

Q. Did he communicate with you at that time?

A. Yes. Quite frequently.

Q. You may state whether at that time you and he had any words and whether they were words to express affection?

Spoke Words of Affection.

A. Yes. They were words to express affection and other things.

Q. When he visited there, how long did he remain there? Until you and he left for Salt Lake?

A. A short time.

Q. How did he act toward you?

A. Most affectionately in every way. But he never would go back under any circumstances.

Q. Did you on your return stay at Salt Lake?

A. Yes.

Q. How long?

A. I don't know.

Q. In 1902?

A. Yes.

Q. During your stay in Salt Lake City what was the Senator speaking about?

Protestations of Devotion.

A. Oh, he said "no matter what comes, I would give everything to be near you."

Q. You have spoken about this farm, about how far was it from Salt Lake City?

A. I don't know.

Q. In what direction?

A. Northwest.

Q. You may state whether you went there.

A. Yes.

Q. You went with him first to look over the farm?

A. Yes.

Didn't Go Alone.

Q. When you went there to stay were you accompanied by anyone?

A. Yes. Three people.

Q. And how long did you stay at the farm?

A. I don't know exactly.

Q. And you remained there how late in the season?

A. The Senator came up and spent several days in August with me, and then about the last day of August he went to Salt Lake City, and the doctor there said he thought he could secure a nurse for me, and the Senator told him to care for me if he could not get a nurse. This was the latter part of 1902.

Q. Toward the end of 1902 did you then feel that you were likely to become a mother again?

A. Yes.

No Child Was Born.

Q. Was a child born?

A. No.

Q. Were you at Pocatello, and how far is Pocatello from Shoshone?

A. Yes. Shoshone is in the State of Idaho.

Q. About how far is Shoshone from the farm?

A. I don't know exactly.

Q. What did the Senator do at Shoshone?

A. He left me in charge of the doctor at Pocatello.

Q. What was your condition at that time, physically? And how as to your journey from Shoshone to Pocatello?

A. How far is Pocatello from Shoshone?

Q. Was not very well. Pocatello is about three hours from Shoshone.

Q. Do you know about how far Pocatello is from Salt Lake City?

A. Perhaps 100 miles. Six or eight hours.

Q. What was the condition of your health on your journey from Pocatello to Salt Lake City?

A. I was very sick.

Q. At any time did you go to a hospital?

A. Yes.

Q. From where did you go?

A. From the Senator's office. I went with him.

Mrs. Bradley then quoted a statement dictated by Senator Brown relative to his procuring a divorce from Mrs. Brown, and living with her (Mrs. Bradley).

Q. State whether Judge Henderson was there when this paper was dictated.

A. I'm not positive.

Q. Who was the Livingston?

A. The stenographer.

Q. How long did you remain at the Colonial Hotel?

A. Sometime. The Senator took me to Dr. Whitney's office and asked him to attend to me, and if he could not get a nurse to care for me in the hospital.

Q. How long were you in the hospital?

A. About a week.

Q. While you were there how were you?

A. I was very ill. The doctor knows how ill I was better than I do.

Q. Did you go when you left the hospital?

A. The Senator sent a carriage for me, and took me to Ogden.

Q. About what time was this?

A. The nearest I can fix that is that it was the day prior to the Republican State convention.

Q. How long did you remain in Ogden?

A. About two weeks.

Q. And when you returned to Salt Lake, where did you go?

A. The Canyon Hotel. I should have gone back to the farm, but I was very ill. I ought to be treated.

Q. Who treated you?

A. Dr. Whitney.

Q. How long were you at the Canyon Hotel?

A. During the last part of September.

Q. Where did you go, and were you situated independently?

A. I was living several places.

Q. When you left the Canyon, where did you go to live?

A. Back to the farm.

Q. Did anything occur to induce you to leave the town?

A. Yes, we were arrested in 1902.

Q. Here Mrs. Bradley referred to the arrest of herself and Senator Brown, which resulted in Mrs. Brown procuring a divorce from the Utah Senator.

Q. Where were you arrested, and do you know the charge that was against you at that time? What was it?

Tells of Arrest.

A. I think so. I don't know just what was done. The Senator and the sheriff attended to it. I was not out of the carriage.

Q. After you were arrested where did you go?

A. To the farm.

Q. When was this?

A. About the 20th of September.

Q. How long did you remain at the farm?

Q. Until the Senator reached me.

Mrs. Bradley said the farm belonged to Senator Brown. She stated that the Rev. David Little visited her on the farm and advised her to go away. Mrs. Bradley said Senator Brown objected in 1902 to her leaving the farm and insisted that she go nowhere except in his company.

Q. How long did the Senator stay with you?

A. Sometimes a week. Sometimes longer.

Q. Said He Loved Her.

Q. During that period did he state any expressions of love for you?

A. Yes; he said he loved me.

Q. Defendant said her aunt came to see her once in 1902. She declared that the defendant at that time embraced her tenderly, kissed her repeatedly, and said he would make any sacrifice to her.

Q. After January, 1903, you may state whether you and the Senator were again arrested?

Q. Yes. We were. The charge was the same.

Q. Were you held for court?

Q. Did Senator Brown say then that you were fixed in his affections?

A. He said "no matter what happened he would never leave me."

Mrs. Bradley falteringly told of her care and attention of Senator Brown.

Q. Did you a 1906 again become aware that you were to become a mother?

Second Child Born.

A. Yes.

Q. Here Mrs. Bradley's voice broke, and tears glistened in her eyes. She struggled to keep them back.

Q. Was there a child born at this time?

A. There was a child born, said the defendant.

Q. Who was the father of that child?

A. The Senator.

Q. What was the name of the child?

A. The defendant collapsed and wept violently. Drying her eyes and choking down her sobs, she replied: "His name was Montgomery Brown."

Q. As if Senator Brown presented anything to her in 1906, Mrs. Bradley said, "Yes. He gave me a revolver and told me to protect myself with it."

Judge Powers showed her the handbag which was found in Senator Brown's room December 1, 1906.

Q. Did you ever carry the revolver in this bag?

A. Yes. I carried it in that bag and others that I have.

At 1:30 o'clock court adjourned until 1:15 p. m.

Q. Their First Estrangement.

This afternoon's session Mrs. Bradley told of an estrangement between herself and Brown a few months before the Senator's second arrest. She said that Brown went away one time and stayed seven weeks without telling her of his whereabouts. "The same time he had ordered her off of his farm, at which she was staying, near Salt Lake. At one time he said that she had driven forty-eight miles through the country to see Senator Brown, then in Idaho, and that at first he refused to talk to her."

This was concerning the trouble of Brown and Mrs. Bradley in the Utah courts. She said to Brown, "I hear that you have denied your child." He said:

"Darling, I had to. My wife is giving me trouble. If I admit the child they will send me to the pen."

Brown had begged her not to appear against him in court. She told him that if he would admit the child, she would not plead guilty, but if he would not admit the child, she would plead guilty. She said that she went into court and pleaded guilty to the charge. Brown's trial followed and sentence upon Mrs. Bradley was suspended pending his trial.

When she was summoned to appear at Brown's trial, she went upon the stand, but turned to the judge and said, "Judge I cannot testify against him, he is the father of my children." The charge against Brown was not pressed further, and Mrs. Bradley was never sentenced.

"Senator Brown telephoned me after the trial, and said that he was so delighted that I was the best woman in the world, and that he would repay me for all this. He said that he would do the right thing by me, because he knew he would have been convicted if I had testified against him."

Asked concerning her feelings during Brown's trial, she said that she was in the depths of despair always. Brown, she said, told her that he had been forced to make a temporary reconciliation with his wife, but that it was not in good faith. "It would be a living death to me, darling," she says. "But I will get everything straightened out and fulfill all my promises I have made to you."

He told her that he would wait one year, and everything would finally turn out all right. She said sometimes she was hopeful, and at others she felt hopeless. Brown's quarrels with her about this time made her utterly wretched.

MISS TADEMA TELLS HOW TO BE HAPPY

Daughter of English Painter
Brings Lessons in
Cheerfulness.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—To preach the gospel of happiness to benighted America, Miss Alma Tadema, the daughter of Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, the painter, has crossed the seas, arriving on the Mesaba, of the Atlantic Transport line.

Miss Alma Tadema wore a smile of content and a dark brown traveling gown, and carried a bag of recipes for the safety of nations in a bundle of manuscript. These are not inspirations of the moment, a suggestion of bubbling effervescence, like a cocktail of high spirits, warranted to exhilarate while you wait. They are, on the contrary, entirely serious. Happiness is a solid thing, and it is the duty of every man to strive for it. It is the duty of every woman to strive for it. It is the duty of every child to strive for it. It is the duty of every nation to strive for it. It is the duty of every man to strive for it. It is the duty of every woman to strive for it. It is the duty of every child to strive for it. It is the duty of every nation to strive for it.

Miss Tadema struck a hard blow at the two hearts that are the source of an earthly paradise when she denied that matrimony had anything to do with the case. She said that the unmarried state might be equally joyful. She believes that the consciousness of content is reached by force of contrast and admits that to be happy one must first know what the other side of the shield looks like.

Miss Alma Tadema may remain three months in the country. She confesses to having been a follower of George Bernard Shaw, and has not yet entirely shaken of the thrill. She is a pronounced brunette, nervously active in every movement.

PANIC IN HOTELS WHEN FIRE STARTS

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—In wild panic early this morning when flames swept a five-story brick building at 221 Front street. The structure was occupied by the Illinois-Joubert Company, and subsidiary concerns engaged in the manufacture of oil and grease products. The building was a three-story structure, and the flames were carried toward the hotel by a strong wind. The patrons were terrified and in their haste to escape used the fire ladders. Back of the burning building on South street, is Myers' Hotel. Here also the patrons fled in haste. The fire spread rapidly and the building was completely destroyed. The fire started in the kitchen, and the flames were carried toward the hotel by a strong wind. The patrons were terrified and in their haste to escape used the fire ladders. Back of the burning building on South street, is Myers' Hotel. Here also the patrons fled in haste. The fire spread rapidly and the building was completely destroyed.

Horse Show Suffers From Auto Madness

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—Has the automobile succeeded in crowding the horse so far to the rear that annual horse shows are to be the Mecca only of lovers of the thoroughbred?

That question is being seriously asked by officials of the National Horse Show, in view of the small attendance on the opening day, which contrasted severely with the records of former shows. Bare galleries and a half empty arena were declared due simply to the transfer of interest to automobiles.

The first feature today was the judging of the hackney class and the preliminary trials of green hunters and jumpers. The two Vanderbills are the leaders in honors so far.

Count Szechenyi, fiance of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, is the chief lion of the horse show so far, and divides interest with the high-bred animals on exhibition in the ring. As the guest of the brothers, Alfred and Reginald, he is much in evidence. The two Vanderbills are the leaders in honors so far.

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FRIENDSHIP LOTS ARE TO BE SOLD

Hundred and Fifty-seven
Home Sites Near
Chevy Chase.

High Pressure Water Service and Sewerage System.
Location High.

One hundred and fifty-seven lots, the title to which were recently transferred to Eudene K. Fox as trustee in W. C. Murdock's subdivision of part of Friendship, are to be opened to the public. The property, which is situated on a high plateau southwest of Chevy Chase, is called American University Heights, and is adjacent to the Methodist Episcopal University grounds, west of Massachusetts avenue extended.

The former trustees of the property, Benjamin F. Leighton and J. C. Clinton, transferred the property to J. Clarence Welsh, who turned the trust to Mr. Fox. He will offer the property for sale through the real estate firm of A. F. Fox Company, at Fourteenth and New York avenue. The property is situated in one of the coming residential sections of the District. All city conveniences are on the property. A high water pressure service has been installed and a sewerage system has been completed.

Lots 20 by 100 Feet.

The subdivision has been divided into building lots about twenty feet wide by 100 feet deep, facing on wide streets. The squares have been so divided that wide alleys intersect, insuring sanitary conditions.

The property is bounded on the north by Wisconsin street, on the south by Quincy street and Wesley circle, on the east by Massachusetts avenue and Forty-sixth street, and on the west by Fifteenth street. It is about two miles from Chevy Chase and about one mile from the Fort Reno reservoir. Owing to its close proximity to the Fort Reno water station an excellent water service is obtained, insuring both adequate facilities for fighting fire and furnishing plenty of water for dwellings.

It is proposed to construct houses of the better class of colonial architecture in conformity with the most desirable type of suburban property.

Expect to Have Car Line.

The lots as they stand today are to be sold in prices ranging from \$750 to \$1,250. The property is less than one-third of a mile from the "Tenleytown" car line, but it is understood that Congress, at its coming session, will provide suitable legislation authorizing the company to make extensions to the property.

Realty experts think that this property, located so near the American University, will materially increase in value. The line of Massachusetts avenue north to the District line is pointed out as the coming boulevard of Washington, along which the homes of fashionable Washington will be located. The property is situated to the west of Wesley circle and adjoining the American University grounds, one of the most beautiful sites in the District of Columbia, it is said, has been secured.

MILLIONAIRE STUDENT PLAYS PETTICOAT PARTS

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 19.—Charles Templeton Crocker of San Francisco, the wealthiest undergraduate in any American university, displayed phenomenal versatility last night at the production of three pieces by the Yale Dramatic Club.

He took the leading female part in the Spanish play, which opened the evening's program, and later played the most prominent female role in a French comedy. He is the best interpreter of female characters at Yale.

Crocker came into the possession of more than \$15,000,000 recently, on the death of his sister, Mrs. Frank Burton Harrison, of New York city.

VERY SUSPICIOUS.

"Better send an inspector down to see what's the matter with this man's meter," said the cashier in the gas company's office to the superintendent, "we throw complaints about meters—"

This is no complaint. He sends a check for the amount of his bill and says it's "very reasonable."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Unusual China Closet Bargain.

Handsome \$22.50 highly polished Golden Oak China Closets—bent glass fronts. Big bargains at

\$14.85

You'll find bargains in every department—Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Portieres, Lace Curtains, etc.

FREE—A handsome gold decorated 53-piece China Dinner Set with every purchase of \$50 or more.

THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND

LANSBURGH FURNITURE CO.

INTER-OCEAN BLDG. 512 NINTH ST. N.W.

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TPSTER IS FRAUD, SAYS GOVERNMENT; MAIL IS STOPPED

Said to Have Made \$150,-
000 on Selling Race
"Information."

A Washington man has fallen into the dragnet that the Postoffice Department has spread for racing tipsters.

The department has been busily engaged issuing fraud orders against purveyors of so-called inside information on horse races, but most of the parties have lived in New York.

A fraud order was issued today against B. D. Hamlet, and also Ban Douglas, a name assumed by Hamlet to conduct some of his operations. The order applies to the above names at Brooklyn and Saratoga, N. Y.; New Orleans, La., and Washington, D. C.

Hamlet not only sold racing "information," but, it is said, he also solicited by means of printed circulars sent through the mails, money from the public to be used at his own discretion in making bets on the races.

Finding things more than easy he sent an appeal to his clients to help him raise \$1,000, the balance on the purchase price of a race horse, which he represented to be "the goods," and on which he promised all contributors a tip, when he was sent to the wire for "a killing."

The Postoffice inspector, in commenting on the case, reported: "There is no doubt but that Hamlet is one of the most unscrupulous men engaged in the tipping business, and yesterday (October 15, 1907,) he said that he had made \$150,000 out of it in five years, and never had a fraud order issued against him."

In recommending that the fraud order be issued against Hamlet, Acting Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, R. M. Webster, states that the policy of the Postoffice Department to place the ban on dealers in racing information, has tended to "save the public from losing millions of dollars, such as occurred in the notorious Arnold and Ryan swindles several years since."

Hamlet is said to have given his word to the department on several different occasions that he would discontinue his business, but, like the ghost of the Hamlet of old, he repeatedly came to the surface.

In this situation the department concluded that the best way to do away with the Hamlet business was to place it under the ban of the postal laws.

CLASH OF OFFICERS NOT REPORTED HERE

No word has reached the Navy Department from the Brooklyn, relative to the suspension of Lieut. Com. Harry George by Admiral Casper F. Goodrich on account of insubordination. It is not probable that the department will take any action unless they receive a formal protest from the officer. A mail report will probably come from Admiral Goodrich.

The suspension is thought to be the outcome of former friction between the commandant and Lieutenant Commander George, who is the head of the equipment department.

PRAYING OR PROFANE?
When does prayer merge into profanity and visa versa? This was the unique question Judge Bundy had to decide in the Police Court this morning.

A policeman said Hattie Williams, colored, was using the name of the Diety in vain last evening. Hattie said she hoped she was not using it in vain because she was praying. The court announced its decision in respect for prayer, and an abhorrence for profanity, terminating the diatribe with "35 or fifteen days."

DR. JAMES HEAD-ACHE POWDERS CURE

It's the only one prescribed by doctors.